

**REMARKS**

In the current Office Action, the Examiner noted that claims 1-4 were rejected and remain pending in the application. In response thereto, the Applicants provide the following remarks to traverse the rejections noted by the Examiner and to more particularly point out and distinctly claim their invention. Reconsideration and reexamination are, therefore, respectfully requested.

**Rejections under 35 USC § 102(b)**

Claims 1-4 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being as being anticipated by *Wadensten*, U.S. 4,425,813.

The apparatus disclosed by *Wadensten* relates to a vibrator foreseen to produce mechanical vibrations, wherein the vibrator is driven by an internal combustion engine or motor. In *Wadensten*, the elastic coupling between the shafts and the housings of the internal combustion engine and the vibrator are arranged to dampen the transmission of vibrations from the vibrator to the internal combustion engine. The system disclosed by *Wadensten* is illustrated in attached figure 1. Here, a vibrator (V) made for producing mechanical vibrations with a high amplitude (A) is driven by an engine (E) producing vibrations of a moderate but unavoidable amplitude (A). The elastic coupling arranged between the housings dampens the transmission of vibrations from the vibrator (V) to the engine (E) to protect the engine (E) from said vibrations.

In contrast to *Wadensten*, the Applicants' invention discloses an arrangement designed to achieve and teach a completely different and opposite result, as shown in attached figure 2. In this instance, the engine (E) drives an electric generator (G) which produces an electric current, but which is not made to cause vibrations. Furthermore, the unavoidable vibrations of amplitude (A) produced by the engine (E) are prevented from being transmitted to the generator (G) in order to protect the generator.

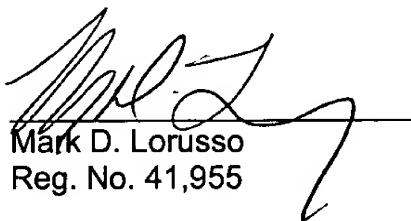
In sum, *Wadensten* does not show or suggest an arrangement for employing an elastic coupling between the housing of an internal combustion engine and the driven device (i.e., the device driven by the engine, which in this case is an electric generator) to protect the driven device by dampening unavoidable vibrations transmitted from the engine housing to the housing of the driven device. Rather, *Wadensten* depicts just the opposite in that the system is designed to protect the engine by dampening vibrations transmitted by the driven device (i.e., the device driven by the engine, which in this case is a vibrator) to the engine, and is not designed to protect the driven device by dampening the vibrations caused by the engine. In analyzing anticipation issues, the Federal Circuit has stated that, "[t]here must be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention. *Scripps Clinic & Research Found. v. Genentech Inc.*, 18 USPQ 2d 1001, 1010 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Additionally the Federal Circuit has noted that, "[a]nticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, *arranged as in the claim.*"

*Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (emphasis added). This, the Examiner has not shown, as the present application and the *Wadensten* reference disclose arrangements that are designed to solve completely opposite problems and would be viewed quite differently by those skilled in the relevant art. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-4 are patentably distinguishable over *Wadensten*. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

**CONCLUSION**

For all the reasons advanced above, the Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, a timely notification of allowance is courteously requested.

Respectfully Submitted  
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